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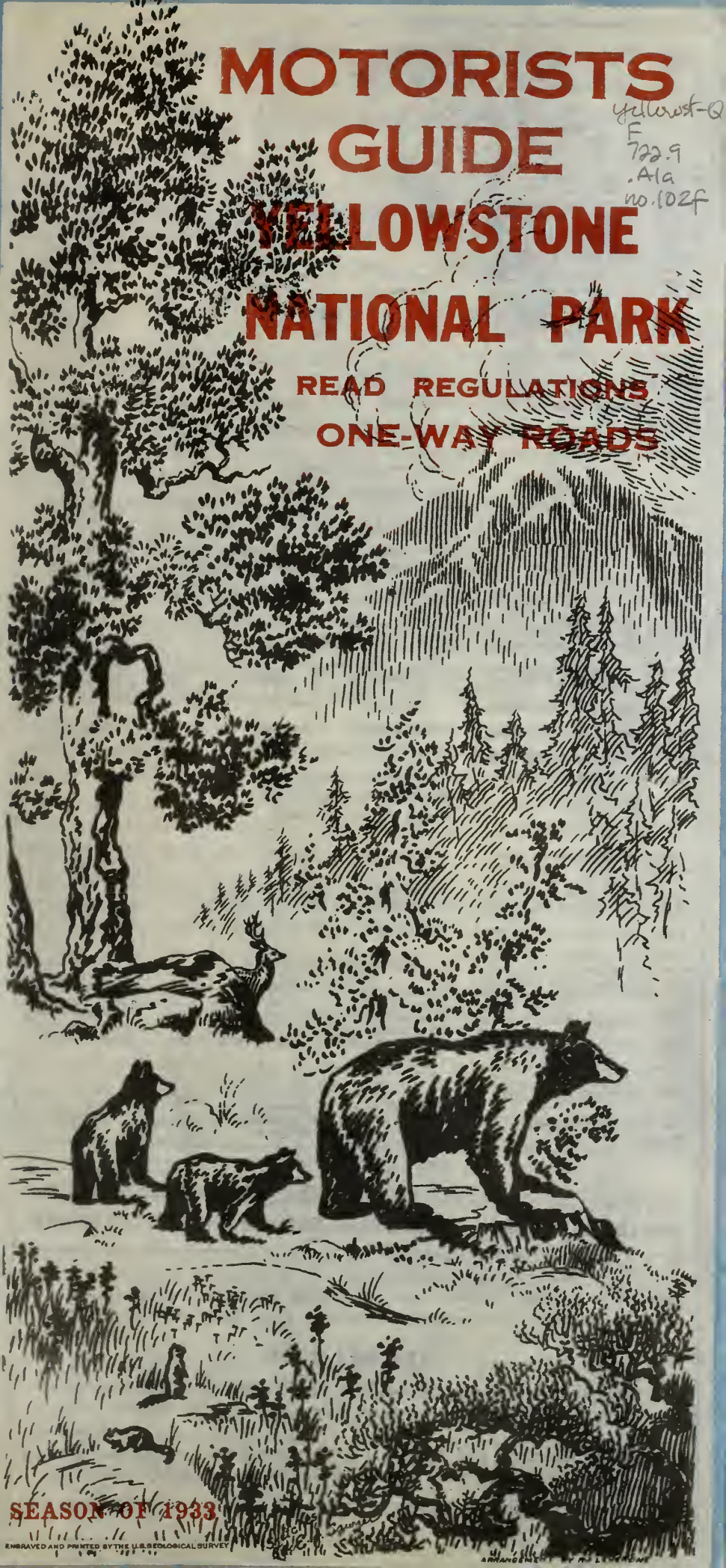
MOTORISTS GUIDE

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

READ REGULATIONS

ONE-WAY ROADS



SEASON OF 1933

ENGRAVED AND PRINTED BY THE U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

BE SURE YOU SEE YELLOWSTONE

One important word before you start on your journey. Having come so far, see Yellowstone National Park before you leave. Do not miss anything you can see from your car, or by a reasonable walk. If you ride horseback go on the trails into the wilderness regions. ENJOY THE PARK LEISURELY.

The viewing of two great spectacles is essential.

One is the hot-water phenomena, the geysers, the hot springs with their attendant terraces, and the paint pots.

The other is the exquisite canyon of the Yellowstone. See the Grand Canyon which inspired Moran to make his celebrated painting that hangs in the Capitol at Washington. Two views of this, famous the world over, will suffice if time is short. One is from Inspiration Point, on the left or north rim; the other is from Artist Point, reached by crossing Chittenden Bridge just above the Upper Falls. Five miles of driving will take you within a few steps of both.

Do not turn left at Canyon Junction toward Norris Junction enroute to Old Faithful or Mammoth Hot Springs until you have seen the Grand Canyon which is less than a mile away.

If you want to walk trails that are among the most scenic in the world, leave your car at Canyon Hotel or Lodge and take the rim trails to Artist and Inspiration Points. The Artist Point Trail is one mile in length, the Inspiration Point Trail is two miles long. Also climb down the Uncle Tom Trail to the bottom of the Canyon.

WE INSIST that you see these great spectacles, but for the rest, you must choose for yourself. You have your automobile map in this guide, and the rangers are here to answer your questions. We strongly advise one thing: From the Canyon TAKE THE ROAD NORTH OVER DUNRAVEN PASS OR THE SUMMIT OF MOUNT WASHBURN. This is a wonderfully scenic road, wide and safe. Do not miss it. Take our advice, not the words of some other motorist who may not have had your capacity to appreciate and enjoy a magnificent view of mountains and forests.

AND NOW, GO TO IT.

THE GRAND LOOP ROAD

The Grand Loop Road is 143 miles in length, and is the highway system of the Park that makes accessible its greatest scenic features—The Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone, the Geysers, the Hot Spring Terraces, Yellowstone Lake, Mt. Washburn, and Dunraven Pass.

Unless you travel over the entire Grand Loop Road you will not realize the full benefits of your visit to Yellowstone National Park.

Dunraven Pass and Tower Falls we again especially urge you to visit. On their section of the Grand Loop Road, the scenery is magnificent, and here too are the most beautiful wild flower gardens of the Park. Be sure you do not miss them.

OTHER PARK ROADS

The highway system within Yellowstone Park embraces 328 miles of roads, not all of which are as well improved as the Grand Loop.

There are the four approach roads to the Grand Loop from the main gateways—The North or Gardiner, the West or West Yellowstone, the East or Cody, and the South or Snake River entrances; there is the unimproved side road to the picturesque mining camp of Cooke, Mont., just beyond the northeast corner of the Park; there is

the road from the Northwest or Gallatin Entrance to West Yellowstone.

Besides the above there are 49 miles of approach roads outside the Park, which are maintained by the National Park Service, 24 miles of the East approach through the Shoshone National Forest, and 25 miles of the South approach through the Teton National Forest from Moran to the Park line.

DIRECTION OF TRAVEL

In order that your tour of the Yellowstone may be comfortable, safe and complete, we route traffic around the Grand Loop Road in one direction only, that is in the direction opposite to the hands of a clock.

For instance, if you enter the Park at the Eastern or Cody Gateway, you should go first to Yellowstone Lake, thence on the Grand Loop to the Grand Canyon, thence to Tower Falls, thence to Mammoth Hot Springs, and finally to the Geysers. Or, if you enter at the Western Entrance, you should first go to the Geysers, thence to Yellowstone Lake, and on around the Grand Loop.

On certain sections of the Grand Loop, and at certain hours, this traffic control plan is modified. Consult Rule 6 of the Automobile Rules and Regulations below for further information, but do not deviate from this control system except in emergency. Your trip will be more enjoyable and complete if you take the regular route.

THE PARK MILEPOST SYSTEM

The milepost signs in Yellowstone National Park are diamond-shaped steel signs with raised letters, which are in every case initials of a junction point on the loop road system or a Park gateway. As a measure of economy these signs have not always been placed exactly 1 mile apart. Fractions of miles have sometimes been dropped in order that two mileage signs might always be placed on one steel post. For instance, between Gardiner, the north gateway, and Mammoth Hot Springs a speedometer indicates that the distance is slightly over 5 miles, yet the mileage signs state the distance as exactly 5 miles.

The following is a key to the milepost initials.

N. E. North entrance, at Gardiner, Mont.
W. E. West entrance, at West Yellowstone, Mont.
E. E. East entrance, 53 miles west of Cody, Wyo.
S. E. South entrance, 25 miles north of Moran, Wyo.
M. S. Mammoth Hot Springs, where the north approach road joins the loop system.
N. J. Norris Junction near Norris Geyser Basin, where a road leads directly across the Park to the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone.
M. J. Madison Junction, where the west approach road joins the loop system.
O. F. Old Faithful, at the head of Upper Geyser Basin.
W. T. West Thumb of Yellowstone Lake, where the south approach road joins the loop system.
L. J. Lake Junction, where the east or Cody appoach road joins the loop system.
C. J. Canyon Junction, where a road leads directly across the Park from the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone to Norris Basin.
T. J. Tower Junction, where the road to the buffalo ranch and Cooke, Mont., leaves the loop system.
MT. W. Sumnit of Mount Washburn.
C. S. Cooke Ranger Station, 4 miles southwest of Cooke, Mont., on a branch road which leaves the loop system at Tower Junction.

There is a ranger station near each of the above entrances and junction points.

GUIDE BOOKS—GET ONE

You will add greatly to the enjoyment of your trip if you will procure a guidebook of the Park, and refer to it as you go from one point of interest to another. At headquarters, at the ranger stations, and information offices, the National Park Service distributes free of charge a Government booklet describing all of the principal features of the Park, the geyser and hot-springs phenomena, the canyons, lakes, mountains, forests, birds, animals, and fish. This booklet also contains the rules and regulations of the Park. It has a few illustrations.

The Haynes guidebook, an elaborately illustrated volume, approved by the National Park Service, is on sale in the hotels, lodges, stores, picture shops, and Park information offices at 75 cents.

AUTOMOBILE AND MOTORCYCLE REGULATIONS

You should consult your guidebook for the complete rules and regulations of the Park. The following is an abstract of the motor vehicle rules:

1. When a car is rented for the park trip, or is a jitney, it cannot be admitted unless the owner has a Government franchise to operate in the Park.

2. Motor trucks are subject to special restrictions and special permit fees.

3. Motorcycles are admitted to the Park.

4. At the Park gateway, a permit, good for the entire season must be procured, and must be kept for identification in the Park.

5. Fees for permits are $3.00 for automobiles and $1.00 for motorcycles.

6. During the season the park gateways are open from 6 a. m. to 9:30 p. m. only

6. (Quoted in full) Direction.—Travel over the road from Old Faithful to West Thumb is limited to one-way travel in the direction stated.

Travel over the Mt. Washburn Road is limited to one-way travel, beginning at Dunraven Pass.

Motorists are advised to drive around the "Loop" road in the direction opposite to that of the hands of a clock. This direction is required on the roads referred to above. The reverse direction, may, however, be taken on the other roads.

The Superintendent of the park has authority to change routing of cars if necessary.

7. Speed limits are 15 miles per hour on grades, curves, and in restricted areas; not exceeding 35 miles per hour on straight stretches.

8. Relates to passing teams. Teams have the right of way.

9. Relates to overtaking vehicles.

10. Muffler cut-outs must be closed at all times within the Park boundaries.

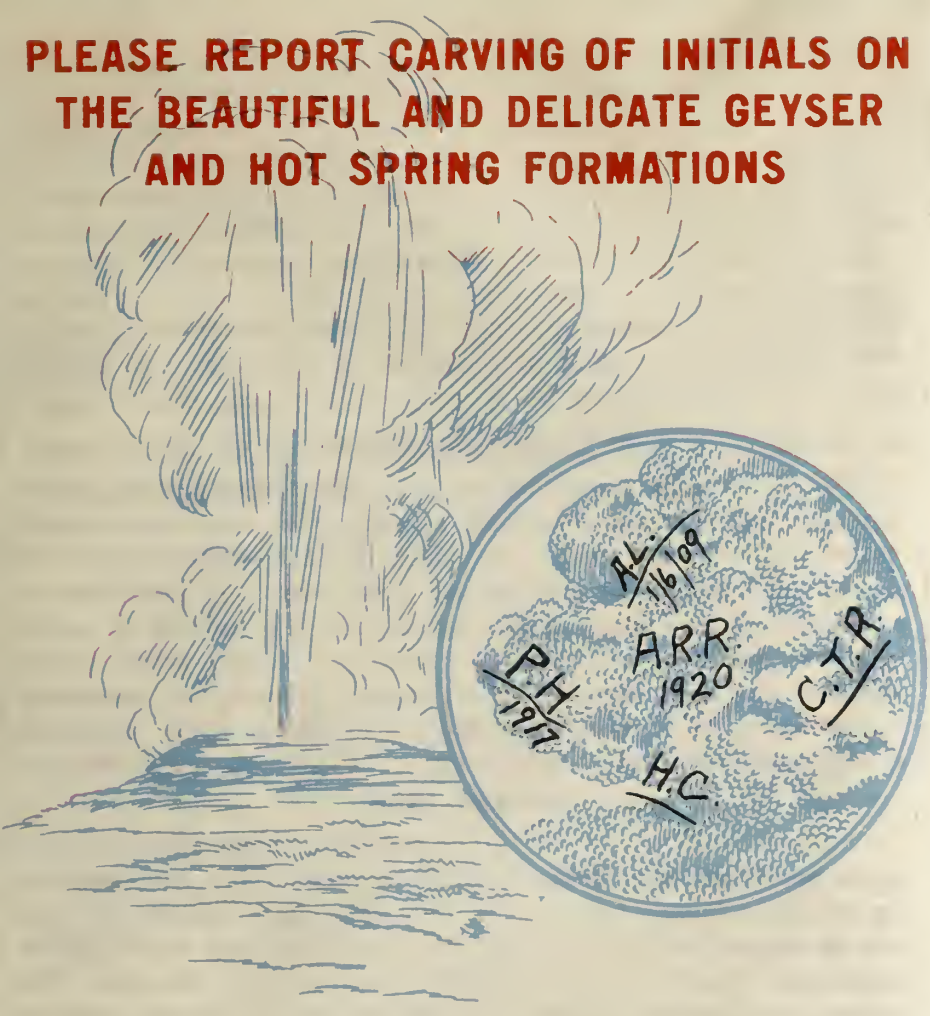
11. Relates to accidents and stopovers.

12. Automobiles must be equipped with head and tail lights. Dim headlights when meeting other vehicles.

14. Horns shall be sounded when approaching curves, and before passing other vehicles or pedestrians.

15. Violation of the automobile rules and regulations is a misdemeanor and is punishable by a fine of not more than $500, or imprisonment of not exceeding 6 months or both, plus costs of proceedings, or the automobile permit may be cancelled, and the offender ejected from the Park, or any combination of these penalties may be imposed.

PLEASE REPORT CARVING OF INITIALS ON THE BEAUTIFUL AND DELICATE GEYSER AND HOT SPRING FORMATIONS



FIRE—DESECRATION—ARREST—FINE—IMPRISONMENT

In addition to the automobile rules the following sections of the rules and regulations, which are the law of the Park, should ever be kept in mind and faithfully observed:

1. PRESERVATION OF NATURAL FEATURES AND CURIOSITIES.—It is forbidden to remove or injure the sediments or incrustations around the geysers, hot springs, or steam vents; or to deface the same by written inscriptions or otherwise; or to throw any object or substance into the springs or steam vents; or to injure or disturb in any manner or to carry off any of the mineral deposits, specimens, natural curiosities, or wonders within the Park; or to ride or drive upon any of the geyser or hot spring formations, or to turn stock loose to graze in their vicinity.

The destruction, injury, defacement, or disturbance in any way of the public buildings, signs, equipment, or other property, trees, flowers, vegetation, rocks, minerals, animal, bird, or other life is prohibited: *Provided*, That flowers may be gathered in small quantities when, in the judgment of the Superintendent, their removal will not impair the beauty of the park.

2. CAMPING. In order to preserve the natural scenery of the Park and to provide pure water and facilities for keeping the Park clean, permanent camp sites have been set apart for visitors touring the Park in their own conveyances and no camping is permitted outside the specially designated sites. These camps have been used during past seasons; they will be used daily this year and for many years to come. It is necessary, therefore, that the following rules be strictly enforced for the protection of the health and comfort of those who visit the Park in their own conveyances:

(*a*) Combustible rubbish shall be burned on campfires, and all other garbage and refuse of all kinds shall be placed in garbage cans, or, if cans are not available, placed in the pits provided at the edge of camp. At new or unfrequented camps garbage shall be burned or buried. **Keep the camp grounds clean.**

(*b*) There are thousands of visitors every year to each camp site and the water in the creeks and streams adjacent is not safe to drink. The water supply provided is pure and wholesome and it must be used. If, however, the water supply is not piped to grounds, consult rangers for sources to use. Contamination of watersheds of water supplies or of any water used for drinking purposes is prohibited. They are indicated by signs, pipe-lines, and dams. **There is plenty of pure water; be sure you get it.**

(*c*) Campers and others shall not wash clothing or cooking utensils or pollute in any other manner the waters of the Park. Bathing in any of the streams near the regularly traveled thorofares in the Park, is not permitted without suitable bathing clothes.

(*e*) Wood for fuel shall be taken from dead or fallen trees.

3. FIRES.—Fires constitute one of the greatest perils to the Park; they shall not be kindled near trees, dead wood, moss, dry leaves, forest mold, or other vegetable refuse, but in some open space on rocks or earth. Should camp be made in a locality where no such open space exists or is provided, the dead wood, moss, dry leaves, etc., shall be scraped away to the rock or earth over an area considerably larger than that required for the fire. Fires shall be lighted only when necessary, and when no longer needed they shall be completely extinguished and all embers and bed smothered with earth or water so that there remains no possibility of reignition.

The use of firecrackers and fireworks in the park is prohibited except with the written permission of the superintendent.

Especial care shall be taken that no lighted match, cigar, or cigarette is dropped in any grass, twigs, leaves, or tree mold.

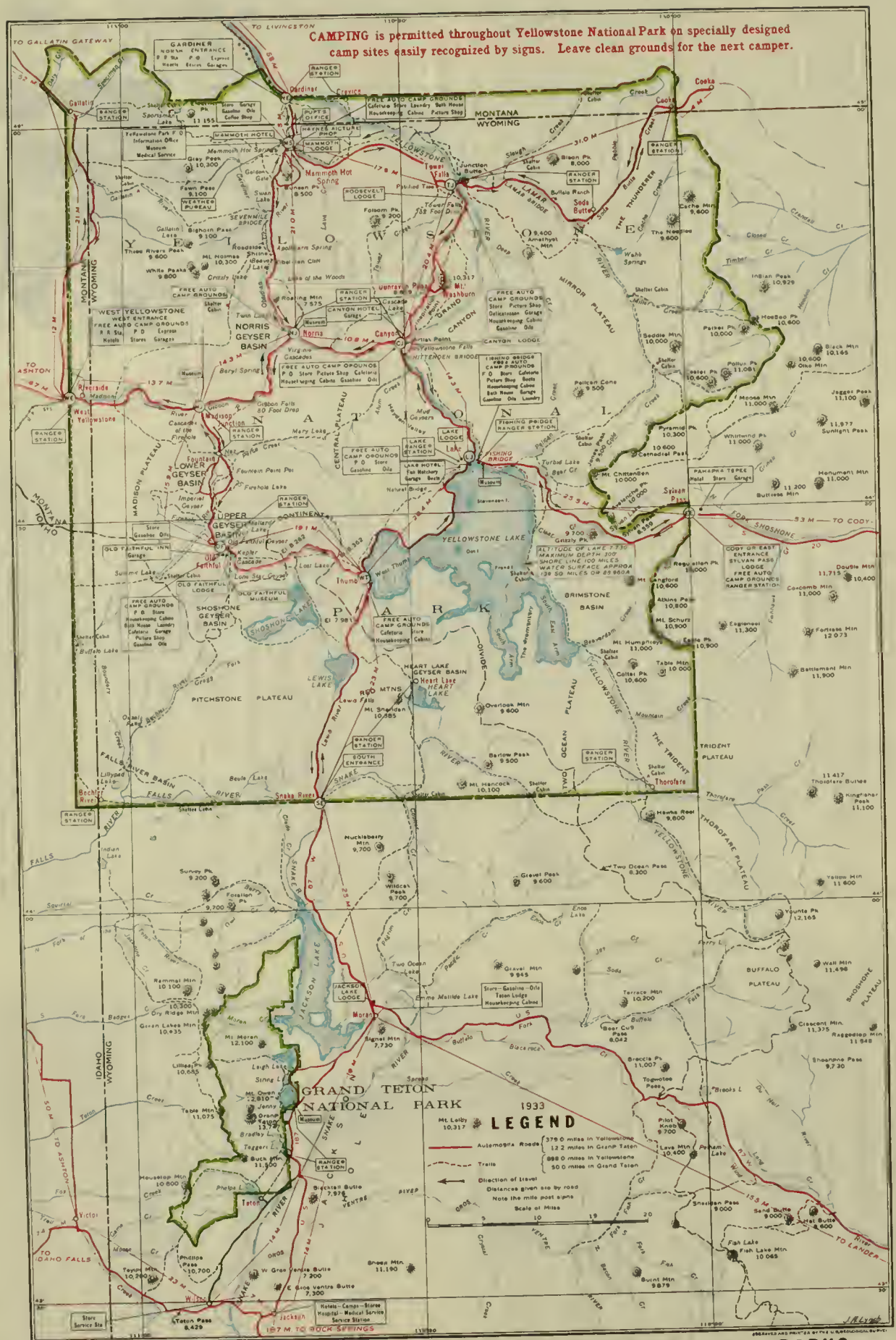
4. BEARS.—Feeding directly from the hand, touching, teasing or molesting bears is prohibited. Persons photographing bears do so at their own risk and peril.

14. DOGS AND CATS. Dogs and cats are prohibited on the Government lands in the park, except that upon written permission, secured upon entrance, they may be taken through the park provided they are kept under leash, crated, or otherwise under restrictive control of the owner at all times while in the park.

17. The Government is in no way responsible for any kind of accident.

19. FINES AND PENALTIES.—Persons who render themselves obnoxious by disorderly conduct or bad behavior shall be subjected to the punishment hereinafter prescribed for violation of the foregoing regulations, or they may be summarily removed from the Park by the Superintendent.

Any person who violates any of the foregoing regulations shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be subject to a fine of not more than $500 or imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both, and be adjudged to pay all costs of the proceedings.



GUIDE MAP OF YELLOWSTONE AND GRAND TETON NATIONAL PARKS

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE PARK

Yellowstone National Park is in charge of the Superintendent, Roger W. Toll, whose office is at Mammoth Hot Springs, the Park headquarters. Comments should be addressed to this officer in writing. The telephone service also is available for notifying either the Superintendent or nearest ranger station in emergencies, reporting of reckless driving, forest fires, etc.

GUIDE AND INFORMATION SERVICE

Ranger naturalists conduct parties at Mammoth, Madison Junction, Upper Geyser Basin, Thumb, Yellowstone Lake, Canyon, Fishing Bridge, Norris, and in the vicinity of Roosevelt Lodge. Many lectures also are given in the evenings and this service is rendered by the National Park Service ranger naturalists without charge or obligation of any kind.

The central Information Bureau and Park Museum are located at Mammoth Hot Springs. Branch museums are situated at Old Faithful, Norris, Madison Junction, and Fishing Bridge. Maps and publications relating to all of the National Parks of the United States, together with a supply of road maps, are available at the Mammoth, Old Faithful, and Fishing Bridge museums. And there are uniformed rangers throughout the Park, and questions are gladly answered at hotels, lodges, stores, and picture shops.

PROTECTION OF THE PARK—THE RANGER STATION

The Park is protected by the ranger force under the direction of the Superintendent. The principal duties of the rangers include the patrolling of the roads and trails, control of automobile traffic, protection of the geyser and hot-spring formations, sanitation of camps, etc., but they also answer inquiries and give general information regarding the Park as opportunity permits. Do not hesitate to consult the rangers. They are here to aid you. Ranger stations are situated near every hotel, lodge, important auto camp, and every junction point on the road system.

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POST OFFICE

Yellowstone Park, Wyo., is the address of the main post office in the Park. It is located in a large stone building at headquarters, Mammoth Hot Springs, back of the information office and museum. If you desire to have mail sent to you in the Park, ask the postmaster to forward it to you by the regular carrier service maintained on the Grand Loop Road each day, or he will forward your mail to any hotel, lodge, camp, or station at which you may be a guest. Branch post offices are located in the general stores at Old Faithful, Lake Outlet, Fishing Bridge, Canyon and Tower Falls.

MEDICAL SERVICE

The medical service of the Park is in charge of a physician and surgeon, who is located at headquarters at Mammoth Hot Springs. Physicians of the medical-service staff will promptly attend patients anywhere in the Park. There is a modern hospital, splendidly equipped, at Mammoth Hot Springs, and ambulance service is available to the hospital from all parts of the Park. There are trained nurses stationed at all hotels and lodges, which are also provided with well-equipped dispensaries. In case of accident or illness requiring the service of a physician or nurse, you should proceed at once to the nearest hotel or lodge. If a longer motion is near, the telephone lines of the Park will be available for summoning medical

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service, and the Rangers on station will render all aid possible under the circumstances.

CAMPING GROUNDS AND SANITATION

A system of free automobile camp grounds has been developed in Yellowstone National Park. These are being provided with pure running water, garbage disposal facilities, and flush toilets. The camp grounds at Mammoth Hot Springs and Old Faithful also have shower baths and a small laundry for self service. However, you need not use these larger camp sites if you prefer solitude. Smaller camp grounds are easily recognized by the signs "Good Camp."

All camps, large or small, must be kept clean and sanitary. Leave a dirty camp ground and you will have to go back and clean it up, because the motorcycle patrol is very likely to catch you.

Be a good woodsman and put out your Camp Fire.
"Leave a clean camp and a clean record."

CAFETERIA SERVICE—MEALS

There are cafeterias in the automobile camp grounds at Old Faithful, West Thumb, Fishing Bridge at the outlet of Yellowstone Lake, Canyon, and Mammoth Hot Springs; meals are served in the store at Tower Falls, and in the Park Curio Shop at Mammoth Hot Springs. Cooked foods and package lunches also are available at these stations to visitors not wishing to eat in the cafeterias.

HOUSEKEEPING CAMP SERVICE

In the automobile camp grounds at Old Faithful, West Thumb, the Fishing Bridge at the outlet of Lake Yellowstone, and at Canyon, Tower Falls, and Mammoth Hot Springs, there are tents or cabins available, at small cost, to parties not wishing to set up their own equipment. These are equipped with double bedstead, springs, table, stove, bench, and wash stand. Bedding and cooking utensils, dishes, etc. may also be rented at low rates.

STORES AND NEWS STANDS

You do not have to overstock your automobile with supplies secured outside the Park unless you have special reasons for doing so, as there are several stores in the Park carrying extensive lines of groceries, clothing, and campers' supplies of all kinds.

Stores are located at Mammoth Hot Springs, Old Faithful, West Thumb, Yellowstone Lake near the hotel and ranger station, Fishing Bridge Auto Camp, Grand Canyon, and Tower Falls. There are also branch stores in several of the automobile camp grounds—at Old Faithful and Mammoth Hot Springs. There is a curio shop and ice cream parlor at Mammoth Hot Springs where box lunches and meals also are available.

All stores, and hotel and lodge news stands, carry lines of curios and souvenirs.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE PARK

The authorized photographers, Haynes Picture Shops, Inc., maintain picture shops at Mammoth Hot Springs, Old Faithful, Thumb, Upper Geyser Basin, Fishing Bridge, Grand Canyon, and Tower Falls, and picture stands in all hotels and lodges. Besides pictures in many sizes and styles, they have hand-painted enlargements, lantern slides, post cards, photographic and motion picture supplies and guide books. They also have laboratories in the Park for developing, printing, and enlarging photographs for visitors.

GARAGES AND REPAIR SHOPS

There are storage garages at Mammoth Hot Springs, Old Faithful, Lake Hotel, and Canyon Hotel. At each of these points and at Old Faithful and Fishing Bridge auto camps and at Tower Falls there are repair shops and automobile supply stations.

GASOLINE AND OIL

Gasoline and oil stations are connected with all general stores and repair shops. These stations carry stocks of tires, tubes and accessories for sale at regular prices.

TELEGRAMS

Telegrams may be sent from hotels and lodges to any part of the world. Motorists who are camping in the public camp grounds should send telegrams from the hotels and lodges. Motorists expecting telegrams should have them addressed to Yellowstone Park, Wyoming, and may call for them at Mammoth Hotel. Lists of undelivered telegrams are posted daily at hotels, lodges, leading ranger stations, stores, and information offices. These lists are posted for your benefit and convenience. Inspect them daily. There may be a telegram for you.

TELEPHONE MESSAGES

The Bell System maintains long distance telephone service to any point in the country from hotels and lodges at regular rates.

THE BEARS
GOOD FRIENDS BUT FEEDING THEM IS DANGEROUS

The bears of the Park are very interesting, and we are not surprised that you want to feed and photograph them, but you must remember that they are wild animals, and therefore dangerous to approach too closely. If you feed or photograph them you do so at your OWN RISK AND PERIL. Food left in cars attracts bears so it is well to remove it.

Do not tease the bears by pretending you have food for them when you have none. You may get bitten.

If you want to see grizzly bears, you will usually find some at the bear feeding grounds at Old Faithful and Canyon at sundown or later. An armed ranger guards each place and you will be safe.

FISH AND FISHING

NO FISHING LICENSE IS REQUIRED IN THE PARK.

Yellowstone is the land of many waters, and the paradise of the angler. The game fish are the trout, the grayling, and in one lake, the yellow perch. Almost every stream and lake is a trout water, and the supply is kept up by constant restocking. TEN FISH PER PERSON FISHING SHALL CONSTITUTE THE LIMIT FOR A DAY'S CATCH, except in one or two posted waters where five fish per day is the limit. Not more than two day's catch shall be in your possession at any one time.

TROUT FISHING CAN NOT BE LEARNED IN A DAY, and for one who is not an expert trout fisherman, trolling with spinner in Yellowstone or other lakes is suggested. Experienced trout fishermen will make the best catches in waters somewhat removed from the main traveled highways.

Yellowstone Lake is famous throughout the country as the home of the native or cutthroat trout. Mackinaw trout weighing as much as 25 pounds have been caught in Lewis and Heart Lakes. It will be found that trout will rise better during the early morning and late afternoon hours.

WHY THE MOTOR FEE IS CHARGED

The automobile fee of $3.00 or motor cycle fee of $1.00 entitles you to use of Park roads and to the free use of the public automobile camp grounds, which have been developed at large expense to the Government. Combined ranger stations and community houses are available at Old Faithful, Yellowstone Lake, and near the Canyon Camp grounds, where campers may receive information from the rangers and where they may congregate in the evenings.

The purpose of the fee is sometimes misunderstood because the average citizen is not familiar with the financial policy of Congress. Congress while always willing to appropriate funds for the mainte-

nance, protection, and improvement of the National Parks, asks that those who use and enjoy these playgrounds shall contribute toward their administration and upkeep. Of course, the public utilities of the Park are required to pay to the Government taxes on their franchises, and these charges are based on the volume of business transacted by these enterprises.

All revenue derived by the collection of various fees (including automobile fees) and franchise charges is paid into the United States Treasury and an account rendered to Congress, but the money can not be expended in the Park.

RIGHTS OF WAY ON ROADS

In driving on Park roads, YOU HAVE EQUAL RIGHTS WITH ALL OTHERS. The same necessary rules precisely that apply to you apply also to the transportation buses. Of course, ambulances here, as everywhere, have right of way which all men are glad to concede. So, also, Government cars on emergency trips. But these are the only exceptions.

The yellow cars of the Yellowstone Park Transportation Co. carrying passengers who have come by train are required to travel on schedule and should not be delayed. Should you not be driving your car at the maximum speed limits permissible, you should recognize an appropriate signal from drivers of the yellow cars and yield the right of way in order that they may continue on their regular schedule.

The Yellowstone Park Transportation Co. holds a franchise from the Federal Government authorizing it to conduct its transportation business on the Park-road system. It is a public utility under the strict control of the Government. National park authorities prescribe the character of service that this company must furnish the public, and all rates are fixed by the Director of the National Park Service.

THE SPEED LIMIT

Be sure you read all the automobile regulations and give particular attention to the rules that limit the speed at which cars may be operated. The limits are 15 miles per hour on grades, in restricted areas, and when rounding sharp curves; on straight stretches of good roads the speed may be increased not to exceed 35 miles per hour.

If these limits are exceeded by other motorists, or by drivers of the yellow cars of the Yellowstone Park Transportation Co., you will perform a public service if you report violations of the regulations at the ranger stations or to the motor-cycle patrol, **giving number of violators' cars for identification purposes.**

AUTHORIZED RATES FOR PUBLIC UTILITIES

All rates are approved by the Government. Employees of the hotels, lodges, and transportation lines are not Government employees. Any suggestions regarding service furnished by these public utilities should be made to the superintendent.

YELLOWSTONE PARK HOTEL COMPANY

Hotels are located at the Upper Geyser Basin (Old Faithful) and the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone. The hotels at Mammoth Hot Springs and the Yellowstone Lake will be closed during the 1933 season.

DON'T RUSH THROUGH THE PARK—ENJOY IT LEISURELY.

Hotel Rates

Rooms only:	
1 person, without bath	$2.75
2 persons in room without bath	5.00
1 person in room with bath	5.00 to 6.00
2 persons in one room with bath	8.00 to 9.50
3 persons in two rooms with bath	11.25 to 14.25
4 persons in two rooms, bath between	13.00 to 15.00
All meals at hotels are table d'hote: Breakfast, $1.25; lunch, $1.50; Dinner, $1.50.	
Rates including meals and lodgings:	
1 person in room without bath	7.00
2 persons in one room without bath	13.00
1 person in room with bath	9.00 to 10.00
2 persons in one room with bath	16.00 to 18.00
3 persons in two rooms, bath between	24.00 to 27.00
4 persons in two rooms, bath between	30.00 to 32.00
Meals served in rooms, extra each	.50
Children under 8 years of age, half of above rates.	

THE YELLOWSTONE PARK LODGE AND CAMPS COMPANY

Lodges are located at Mammoth Hot Springs, Upper Geyser Basin, Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone, and at the Eastern (Cody) entrance.

Lodge Rates

Meals and lodging; American or European plan:	
Per day, American plan	$4.50
Breakfast	1.00
Lunch	1.00
Dinner	1.00
Lodging	1.50
Meals served in guests sleeping tents, extra each	.25
Children under 8 years of age half rate; children under 2, free.	
A la carte service furnished at moderate prices at some of the lodges.	

HOUSEKEEPING CAMP SERVICE

Tourist cabins and tents (log and frame, or canvas, and frame cabins) equipped with beds, springs, mattresses, stoves, washstands, tables, benches, and mirrors, are available in the public automobile camp grounds, at Mammoth Hot Springs, Old Faithful, Fishing Bridge at outlet of Yellowstone Lake, Tower Falls and Grand Canyon.

Single tent or cabin, one double bed, per day.	
One person	$1.00
Two persons	1.25
Double tent or cabin, one double and one single bed, per day:	
Two persons occupying double bed only	1.50
Two persons occupying double and single bed	1.75
Three persons	2.00
Double tent or cabin, two double beds, per day:	
Two persons	2.00
Three persons	2.25
Four persons	2.50
Persons not having all their own camp equipment may rent the following items:	
Blankets, per day	25
Two sheets, 2 pillows and cases, 2 hand towels, first day $0.40, each additional day	.25
Frying pan, stew pan, coffee pot, cup, plate, knife, fork, spoon, set, per day	.25
Coffee pot, frying pan, each article per day	.05
Knife, fork, and spoon, per day	.05
Cup and plate, per day	.05
Tea kettle, per day	.05
Lodging in fully equipped tent or cabin, one person, per day (does not include cooking utensils)	1.50
Children under 8 years of age, half rate; children under 2, free.	

GUIDES AND SADDLE HORSES

Saddle animals for riding trips of one day or less duration, from hotels and lodges (rates do not include guide service):	
Per full day, 8 hours	$3.50
Per half day, 4 hours	2.50
Per hour	.75
Horses kept out over 8 hours will be charged hourly rates for each hour over the 8 hour period.	
Special guides provided, if available, for individuals or parties, on the following basis:	
Per day of 8 hours	5.00
Per half day of 4 hours	3.00
Per hour	1.00
Personally conducted saddle-horse trips escorted by mounted guide are available from both hotels and lodges.	

FISHING TRIPS

The following fishing trips are available from all lodges of the Yellowstone Park Lodge and Camps Company, including saddle horse and mounted guide service (minimum 3 persons.)

Per person:	
All day, 8 hours	$5.00
Three-fourths day, 6 hours	4.00
One-half day, 4 hours	3.00

(For parties of less than 3 persons see rate above for special guides.)

BATHHOUSE AND SWIMMING POOL—UPPER GEYSER BASIN

(Henry P. Brothers, Proprietor.)

Bath in large pool, (bathing only $0.25, use of bathing suit $0.15, use of towel $0.10) total	$0.50
Children between ages of 5 and 12 (less than 5 years, no charge)	.25

SWIMMING POOL—MAMMOTH LODGE

Bath in large pool including use of bathing suit	$0.50
Children between ages of 5 and 12 (less than 5 years, no charge)	.25

BATHHOUSE, FISHING BRIDGE, STORES AND PICTURE SHOPS

Stores and picture shops located at several points throughout the Park, like other utilities, are regulated as to rates charged for merchandise and services.

Photo finishing service is available at Mammoth, Upper Geyser Basin, Thumb, Fishing Bridge, and Grand Canyon by Haynes Picture Shops, Inc.

WOOD FOR FUEL

The Yellowstone Park Fuel Company operates wood yards in all large automobile camps to furnish sawed and split wood in bundles of convenient size, at prices approved by the Department of the Interior.

1 bundle of wood, approximately 1 cu. ft., with fire starter and book of matches.....25

WONDERFUL GEYSERS AND SPRINGS OF THE YELLOWSTONE

At 6000 ft. pure water boils at 200.3° F., 93.5° C.; 6400 ft. at 199.4° F., 93.0° C.; 6800 ft. at 198.4° F., 92.5° C.; 7200 ft. at 197.6° F., 92.0° C.; 7600 ft. at 196.6° F., 91.5° C.; 8000 ft. at 195.8° F., 91.0° C.

NORRIS GEYSER BASIN

Name	Average height of eruption	Average duration of eruption	Average interval between eruption	Remarks	Heat of water
	Feet				° *F.*
Constant Geyser	15–35	5-15 seconds	5 minutes	Irregular	188.1
Coral Geyser			Irregular	Coral-like sinter	
Ebony Geyser	50	3½ minutes	Irregular	Vigorous and unique	
Echinus Geyser	30	3 minutes	Irregular	Spiny sinter	195.8
Fan Geyser	25	5 minutes	Irregular	Follows Ledge	
Hurricane Vent				Whirling steam vent	
Ledge Geyser	75	Irregular	Irregular	Plays from three vents	
Minute Man Geyser	8–30	1-4 minutes	Irregular	Quiet for long periods	
New Crater Geyser	6–25	1-4 minutes	2-5 minutes	Beautiful ruddy sinter	199.4
Pearl Geyser			Irregular	Glistening pearly sinter	171.5
Valentine Geyser	60-75	1-3 hours	Irregular	In deep crater-like pit	199.4
Vixen Geyser			Irregular	Vigorous	195.8
Whirligig Geyser	10–15	Irregular	Irregular	Near Constant Geyser	189.9

LOWER GEYSER BASIN
(including Midway Geyser Basin)

Black Warrior Springs				Near Steady Geyser	
Clepsydra Geyser	10–40	Few seconds	3 minutes	Named for water clock	197.6
Excelsior Geyser	200–300	About ½ hour	Irregular	Ceased playing in 1888	198.3
Fountain Geyser	75	10 minutes	Irregular	Seldom in eruption	
Fountain Paint Pot				Basin of boiling clay	200.3
Firehole Lake				Under water "flames"	
Grand Prismatic Spring				Size about 250 by 400 feet; remarkable coloring	149.8
Great Fountain Geyser	75–150	45–60 minutes	8–12 hours	Spouts 4 or 5 times during one eruption	204.8
Imperial Geyser	100–125	4–5 hours	12–15 hours	Now inactive	
Steady Geyser	20–40	Steady	None	Plays continuously	
Turquoise Pool				About 100 feet in diameter	
White Dome	30	3–8 minutes	30–60 minutes	Unique cone	

UPPER GEYSER BASIN
(Old Faithful Geyser Basin)

Artemisia Geyser	50	10–15 minutes	24–30 hours	Irregular	
Beehive Geyser	200	6–8 minutes	Irregular	Interestingly shaped cone	
Black Sand Pool				Deep blue pool	199.4
Castle Geyser	50–75	30 minutes	Irregular	Daily	
Chinaman Spring				Active bubbler	200.3
Cliff Geyser	40–50	Irregular	Irregular	Seldom in eruption	196
Crested Pool				A deep, beautifully colored pool	191
Cub, Big	60	8 minutes	Irregular		201.0
Cub, Little	3–10	17 minutes	1-2 hours		201.0
Daisy Geyser	70	3 minutes	80-105 minutes		200.1
Emerald Pool				Beautiful green pool	156.74
Giant Geyser	200–250	60 minutes	Irregular	Irregular	202.7
Giantess Geyser	150–200	12–36 hours	Irregular	Once or twice a year	201.56
Grand Geyser	200	15–30 minutes	16–20 hours	Spectacular eruption	
Grotto Geyser	20–30	Varies	2–5 hours	Distinctive cone	201.0
Jewel Geyser	5–20	1 minute	5 minutes	Beaded formation	208
Lion Geyser	50–60	2–4 minutes	Irregular	2 to 17 times a day	200.64
Lioness Geyser	80–100	10 minutes	Irregular	Played once in 1910, once in 1912, once early in 1914, and once in 1920	202.64
Lone Star	40–60	10–20 minutes	2–4 hours	3 miles south of Old Faithful	
Morning Glory Pool				Beautiful blue pool	170.6
Oblong Geyser	20–40	7 minutes	Irregular	About once a day	201.8
Old Faithful	120–170	4 minutes	35–80 minutes	Usual interval 65 minutes	200.1

Punch Bowl Spring				Crested spring near road	202.1
Riverside Geyser	80–100	15 minutes	7–8 hours	Very regular — plays over the river	201.2
Sapphire Pool	6-15	3 minutes	20 minutes	Beautiful blue pool and white fountain	199.4
Sawmill Geyser	20–35	1–3 hours	Irregular	Usually 5 to 8 times a day	192.1
Splendid Geyser Crater	200	10 minutes	Irregular	Played 1931—Last previous eruption 1892	200.48
Sponge Geyser		1 minute	2–3 minutes	A small but perfect geyser	208.0
Sunset Lake				A beautiful hot lake	
Teakettle Spring				A vigorously boiling pool connected with the Giantess	201.2
Turban Geyser	20–40	10 minutes to 3 hours	Irregular	Turban-like pieces of sinter in the crater	

THE GRAND CANYON OF THE YELLOWSTONE

Before the glacial epoch there was no Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone, and its place was occupied by a gently rolling country. But the melting ice poured so much water into Yellowstone Lake that it overflowed to the north, possibly finding a shallow depression where the Canyon is now. The rock at this point had been decomposed and softened by hot steam and gases, and the new river found it easy to dig a deep passage for itself. As the Canyon deepened and widened, the water flowed faster and Yellowstone Lake drained out to its present condition. This would have continued until the Lake disappeared entirely had not there been hard ledges of rock at the sites of Upper (109 feet high) and Lower Falls (308 feet high). The colors of the Canyon are due to uneven action of the hot steam and gases. In places all the white was removed, leaving the reds and yellows; in other places the reds, as well, were removed and only the yellow left; finally in some places all the reds and yellows disappeared and the white remained.

There are many animals about. While the deer and elk are numerous and interesting, it is the bears that claim most attention. The black and brown bears are abundant here, and even the grizzlies (or silvertips) are common enough to be frequently seen before sunrise and in the evening.

Ospreys (one prominent nest below Grand View and another below Inspiration Point) are always in sight in the Canyon; and very fine chances are afforded to watch the model home life of these wonderful birds.

Ten miles north is Mt. Washburn (10,317), the highest remaining point of one of the old volcanoes that were responsible for Yellowstone Park, its hot springs and geysers, and its fossil forests entombed in volcanic mud. This old volcano known to geologists as Mt. Sherman is dead now, but its slopes are occupied by the most wonderful of wild flower gardens.

THE MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS—THE GREAT TERRACES

Hot springs are common enough in various parts of the world; but in many ways the terraces at Mammoth Hot Springs are the most wonderful of all. The springs, themselves, are deep blue pools of great beauty; they are not actually boiling, although the discharge of large quantities of colorless gas gives them that appearance. Where the water overflows, lime is deposited in a great variety of beautiful, rounded, sculptured terraces one below the other down the slope of the hill. Soon, algae (primitive microscopic plants) make their appearance in a great variety of colors, and the terraces become a living mosaic of vivid reds, pinks, yellows, and greens with all possible gradations between. In many places, beautiful crystals are formed, and a leaf or an insect, falling in, is quickly coated with a pure white covering. The terraces are intensely interesting and well

repay a close, careful study.

The oldest terraces are on Terrace Mountain, southwest of the present activity. Although the deposit is now hundreds of feet thick, we find tons of glacial boulders on top, and it seems quite certain that the ancient glacier plowed away considerable of such a soft material. Such a deposit would require thousands of years to form; and since it began forming before the ice age, our hot springs must be a hundred thousand years old at least, perhaps much more.

All our data shows that there is a vast bed of still hot lava down below us. It heats the water which as it ascends through beds of limestone dissolves the material, much of which is redeposited by the hot springs on the surface. This redeposited material is "formation," a variety of limestone known to scientists as TRAVERTINE. It is deposited at the rate of as high as an inch in two weeks; but as the active springs cover only a part of Terrace Hill at one time, it takes much longer to add an inch to the average height of the formation.

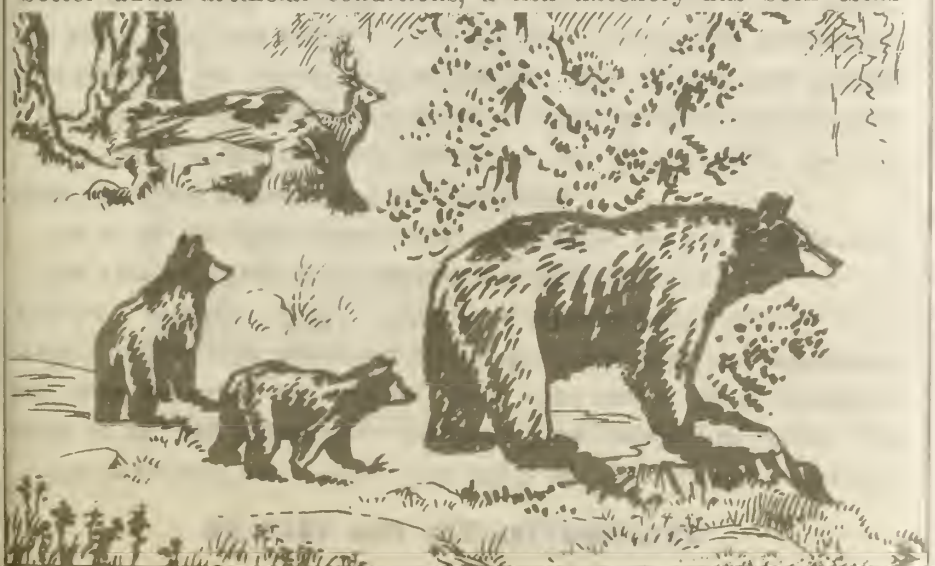
YELLOWSTONE LAKE

Yellowstone Lake now covers 139 square miles, and is one of the largest lakes in the world at so great an altitude (7730 feet). It was once, however, very much larger. Yellowstone Lake is a child of the ice age. After the glacial epoch when the ice streams melted back toward their sources, a huge volume of water accumulated to fill the great basin of Yellowstone Lake and Hayden Valley. At that time the lake covered 310 square miles and was 160 feet deeper than now. It drained through Outlet Canyon and Heart Lake into Snake River and thence into the Pacific. Gases and steam had long been at work decomposing the rhyolite at the foot of Mt. Washburn which finally gave away and allowed the waters of the lake to rush to the north in a river, probably much larger than the present Yellowstone River, which carved out the Grand Canyon. With two outlets, the level of the water was lowered so that the northern outlet received the entire drainage— the greatest piracy of waters over the Continental Divide ever known to have occurred. The greatest depth now is 300 feet. Its shore line is approximately 100 miles.

Yellowstone Lake is in the heart of the game country. Bears, deer, and elk are all about it, especially in the higher valleys. Around the southern end of it is the home of the Yellowstone Moose, and in its waters are large numbers of otter, while many ospreys nest along shore and seek their fish food in the lake itself.

Molly Island, at the southern end of the Southeast Arm, is the most eastern breeding ground of the White Pelican. From 60 to 100 pairs are nesting there, and also about a thousand California gulls.

Because it is possible to collect, hatch, and protect trout eggs better under artificial conditions, a fish hatchery has been estab-



lished near the Lake Hotel by the Bureau of Fisheries in cooperation with the National Park Service. Each year several million fish are hatched, reared, and distributed in Park waters for the benefit of future fishermen.

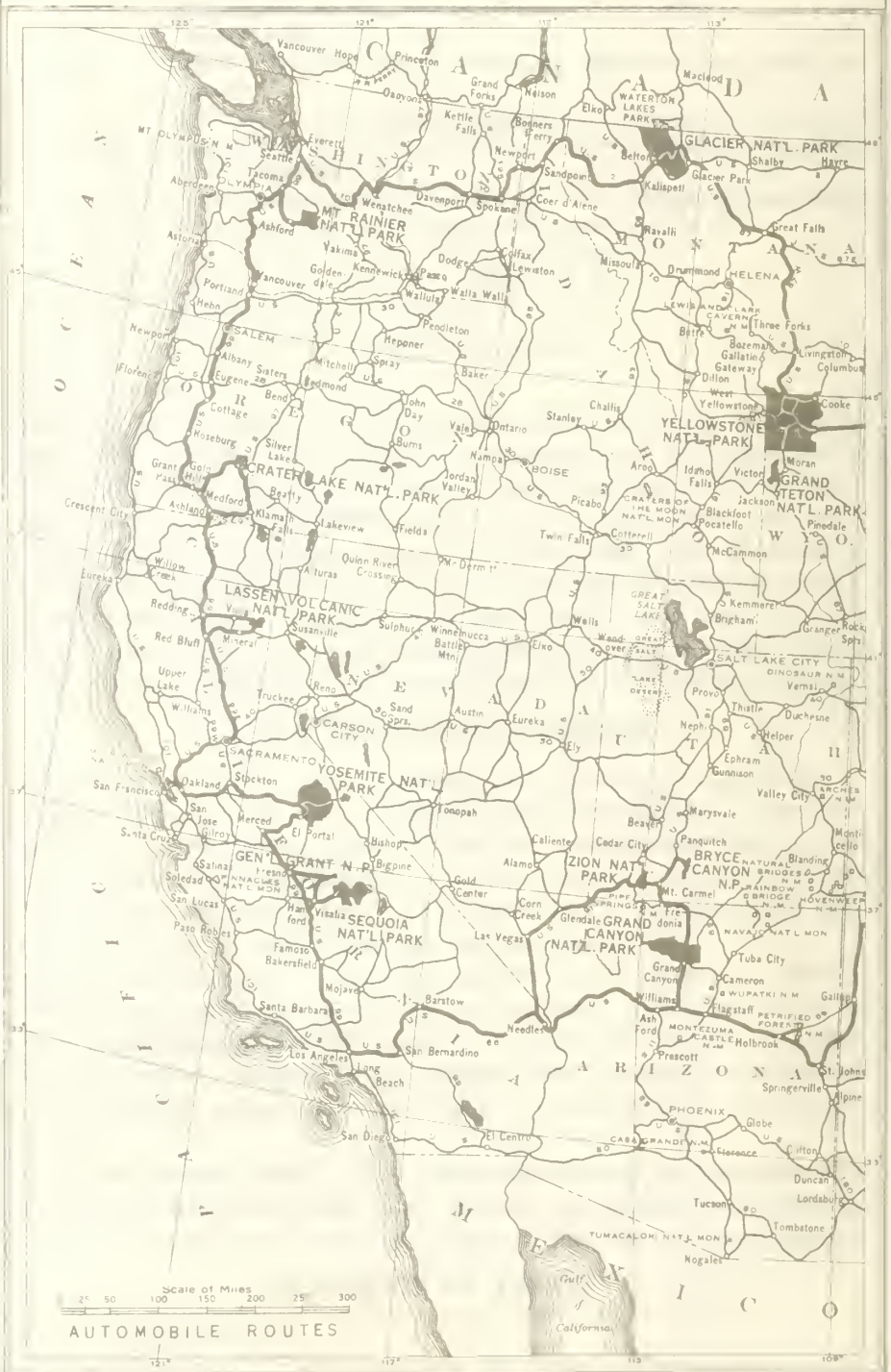
WHERE TO GO FROM YELLOWSTONE

Glacier National Park in Montana may be reached from Gardiner, the northern entrance, by following any one of the following routes:

The Glacier Yellowstone Beeline Highway (U. S. No. 87) via Livingston, White Sulphur Springs, Great Falls, and Choteau.

U. S. Highways No. 10 and 93 via Livingston, Bozeman, Butte, Missoula, and Kalispell.

Glacier Park may also be reached from West Yellowstone, the west entrance, by traveling down the Gallatin Valley to Bozeman, thence over



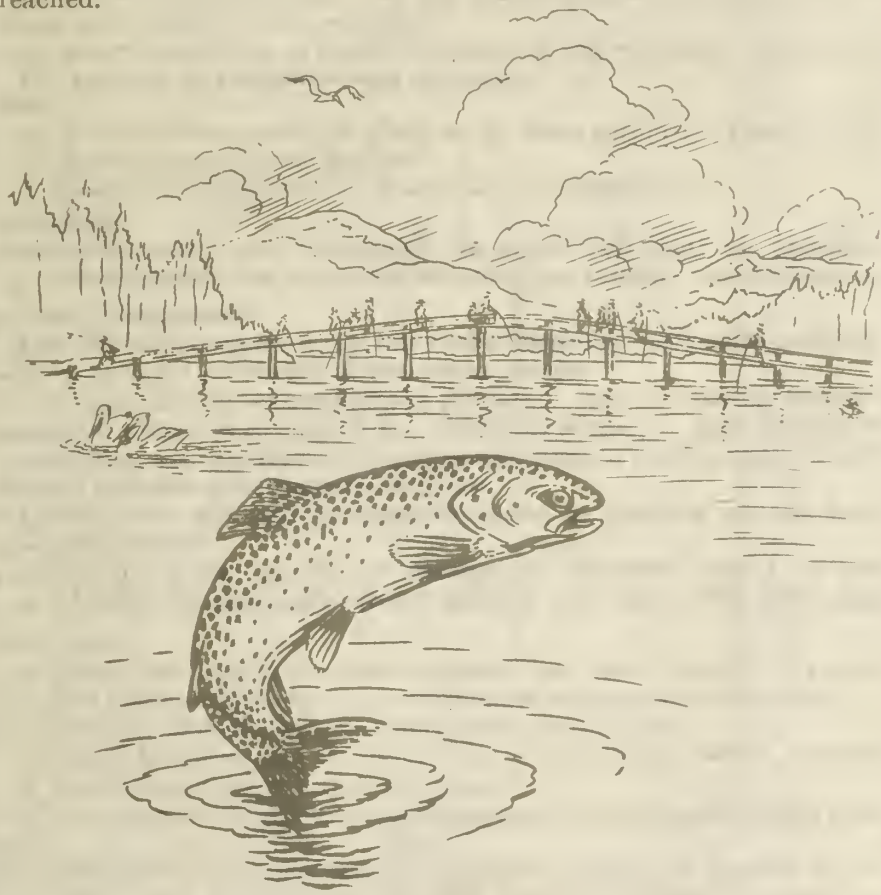
U. S. Highway No. 10, via Three Forks to Helena, U. S. 91 to Great Falls, and U. S. 87 to Choteau; or by U. S. Nos. 10 and 93 to Butte, Missoula, and Kalispell. Glacier is also reached from West Yellowstone via the Vigilante Trail (MS 70, 71, 72) and U. S. No. 10 to Butte, thence via Missoula and Kalispell. Inquiry should be made at the West Yellowstone Ranger Station concerning road conditions.

Salt Lake City is also reached from West Yellowstone by following the main traveled road through Idaho via Ashton, Idaho Falls, Pocatello, and Ogden, Utah (U. S. 191 to Idaho Falls, U. S. 91 to Ogden).

From the Cody or eastern entrance motorists may continue through Wyoming following the National Park-to-Park Highway (U. S. 20 and U. S. 185) to Cheyenne, where the Lincoln Highway (U. S. 30) is reached, and may continue south to the Rocky Mountain National Park and Denver.

Motorists may reach the National Parks Highway, U. S. Highway No. 10, or the highway formerly known as the Yellowstone Trail from Cody by turning north and following the main traveled road (U. S. 310) via Powell, Bridger, and Laurel to Billings, Mont.

At Billings the Custer Battlefield Highway (U. S. 87E) is also reached.



From Cody motorists may continue east over U. S. Highways Nos. 20 and 16. This highway traverses the Black Hills of South Dakota, and a side trip to the Wind Cave National Park may be made from Rapid City, S. Dak.; to Devils Tower National Monument from junction 4 miles east of Carlile.

The Grand Teton National Park may be reached from the southern or Snake River entrance. From Jackson Hole motorists may travel the Wind River route (U. S. 87) over Togwotee Pass via Dubois and Lander to Rawlins, Wyo., on the Lincoln Highway (U. S. 30), thence to Denver. From Lander (U. S. Highway 87) leads north and east to Chicago via the Black Hills of South Dakota (U. S. 20 and U. S. 16).

From the southern entrance, after passing Grand Teton National Park, the Hoback Canyon Road (U. S. 187) via Jackson and Pinedale, Wyo., gives another route to the Lincoln Highway, reaching it at Rock Springs, Wyo.

From the southern entrance Idaho points and Salt Lake City may be reached via the road through the Jackson Hole country thence crossing the mountains south of the Grand Teton National Park, over Teton Pass. The main traveled Idaho highway (U. S. 191) is reached near Sugar City.

Ask at the Information Offices at Mammoth, Old Faithful, or Fishing Bridge for maps showing highways serving the Park.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

HAROLD L. ICKES, Secretary

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

HORACE M. ALBRIGHT, Director

MOTORISTS GUIDE

Read and Use This Guide Constantly. Unless you do follow its advice and directions, you will not see and enjoy this great Park. Keep this guide because it cannot be replaced except at the Park entrances and at the Information Offices at Mammoth, Old Faithful, and Fishing Bridge.

YOUR PARK AND YOUR OBLIGATION

Help us to protect your great Park. Strictly Observe all rules. Please report violations, particularly carving of initials on the beautiful and delicate Geyser and Hot Spring formations.

You have just entered Yellowstone National Park. You are within the portals of our largest playground, and the world's most amazing museum of volcanic phenomena.

The geysers, which here abound in greater numbers and magnificence than elsewhere in all the world, the sculptured Yellowstone Canyon, painted in all shades of the spectrum save blue, the great falls themselves, leaping from ledges of igneous rock, are eloquent of the tempestuous ages when all this region was torn with violent eruptions of volcanoes. Even the mountain profiles and the soft rolling surfaces are shapings of lava by many waters.

Yellowstone abounds with wild flower gardens, and over 80 per cent of its area is heavily timbered with great forests of pine, spruce, fir, and other varieties of trees. There are hundreds of lakes and streams of pure mountain water. It is our greatest wild animal preserve.

And this Park is yours. It was reserved in 1872 to be held forever for the benefit and enjoyment of the people of the United States. You, its owners, are free to see it and enjoy it in your own way, remembering, of course, that it must be preserved for those to come after you. You may live in the hotels or lodges, use the housekeeping cabins or camp out with your own equipment and supplies. You will need no guide for all the features and roads are well marked. You may stay days or weeks, as you choose. You may fish in its countless waters, without purchasing a license, climb its mountains, explore its canyons, study its wild life. **DON'T RUSH THROUGH THE PARK—ENJOY IT LEISURELY.**

THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

The National Park Service is here to serve you. Its regulations are in YOUR INTEREST to protect YOUR PROPERTY. In this you, as prudent owners, of course, will help. You, too, will warn the careless, and report those who deface these priceless and irreplaceable exhibits; for here, as elsewhere, there are always some thoughtless people.

We, the uniformed guardians, are few, and this property of yours is vast—3,437.87 square miles; so we greatly need your watchfulness and help. **Fire is our greatest enemy. Be careful with fire in the woods.** One great fire, started by even a cigarette stub, could ruin the beauty of the Yellowstone for a hundred years.

UPB